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# THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

Devoted to the  
interests of  
La Mission Populaire  
Évangélique de France

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THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION  
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# THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

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# The AMERICAN McALL RECORD

VOLUME XXXXIII

NOVEMBER, 1925

NUMBER 4

## HERE AND THERE

Through the initiative of the Association's first Vice-President, Mrs. Colgate, there was organized in Paris, in July, a Liaison Committee whose function will be to bring the members of the American Colony and also persons from the United States temporarily in the French capital into closer touch with the *Mission Populaire* (McAll). The Chairman of the Committee is Miss Jessie Patterson, formerly of New York, and for many years a resident of Paris. Three Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Frederick W. Beekman, Mrs. Joseph B. Cochran and Mrs. A. H. Connett, Jr., represent respectively the American churches of Holy Trinity and of Rue de Berri and the American Women's Club. Other members of the Committee are Mrs. Henry Conkling, Editor of *The Bulletin* (monthly publication of the Women's Club) Madame Guex-Castambide, daughter-in-law of Director Guex; Madame Georges Odier and Madame Fabre, Secretary of the Committee and Special Liaison Officer.

Madame Fabre, whose address is 69 Rue de l'Université (Nord-Sud Solférino) will be glad to receive any visitors on Mondays from 5 to 7 p. m. and Wednesdays and Fridays from 10.30 to 12.30 a. m. She can also conduct visitors to stations in and outside the city. She will welcome correspondence and may be addressed in English.

In their recent campaign for funds for the fiscal year of 1925, the French Boy Scouts of the Marseille sector have based their plea on the statement that "the material and moral condition of France depends entirely on the strength of her youth." The Scout leaders, continues the appeal, endeavor to inculcate in their boys "an ardent religious sense, a clear-eyed patriotism, an eager readiness to work, and a proven strength of character." And so they ask for "sympathy and a little money" with which to carry on their work.

It is always a matter of pride to McAll friends to remember that the Boy Scouts were first organized in France by *La Mission Populaire Evangélique*.

Monsieur Dautry, the devoted and valiant "Captain" of the *Bonne Nouvelle*, after twenty-four years of loyal and heroic service, during which he more than once saved the boat from being destroyed in the floods, has been compelled by broken health to resign his commission.

From the moment that this decision loomed as inevitable, Director Guex has been on the lookout for a suitable successor. Only a man of special qualifications can be intrusted with the peculiar responsibilities of a pilot-evangelist.

A few weeks since the suitable man seems to have been found. He is Monsieur Georges Hébert, formerly a priest, but who, for the past two years has occupied a chair in the Protestant Institute of Glay and whose uppermost desire is to evangelize his former co-religionists. Unfortunately he is fifty-five years of age and a bachelor, and could not well "run the boat" alone. A nephew of thirty-two years, married, and the father of two young children, will, accordingly, share the responsibility with his uncle.

This nephew, who bears his uncle's name, is, at the moment, a colporteur of the British and Foreign Bible Society at Caen. It is at once interesting and promising to note that Georges Hébert, 2d—the nephew—was converted on the *Bonne Nouvelle* during his soldier days in 1914! So the boat's convert becomes its evangelist! As for the uncle, it is interesting to remember that M. Huet who formerly directed the *Bon Messager* so successfully was also an ex-priest.

The Paris Committee is to be congratulated in having found a new director for the important work of the Rouen *Fraternité* in the person of Pasteur Maurice Lafon, a cousin of the former director.

As the result of an agreement entered into by the Committee and the Presbyterial Council of the Church of Rouen, the director of the *Fraternité*, if he is an ordained minister, will have charge, in his position as assistant pastor, of parish work in the section on the left bank of the river comprising Petit Quevilly, Grand Quevilly and St.-Clément.

A sentence in M. Nick's report from Fives-Lille seems to define so clearly the very spirit of the Mission itself that it is worthy of quoting here: "Our ambition is that there may be an increasing group of men and women having the peace of God in their hearts; living transformed lives; animated by the spirit of brotherhood; devoting themselves to the service of others. There are many in our neighborhood—whether they come to our meetings or for the time have deserted them—who appreciate the Gospel, love it. I am astonished to find how many persons admire and read it; they buy Testaments and Bibles willingly, but we await a manifestation of God's power. It is time that Christ's disciples lived their Christianity, walked in the footsteps of their Master, forgot themselves in the service of others."

In spite of many difficulties the co-operative society of *Le Foyer* at Lille has not failed to grow. Figures from the last report show that the total amount of sales has increased and that the rate of interest returned has always been above 4 per cent., which is true of very few such societies. The total of sales increased from 276,927 in 1922 to 310,713 in 1924.

In the beneficiary fund the total amount distributed increased from 1,703 in 1922 to 10,734 in 1924.

The most pressing question at present is how to add a pension fund for the old and long-time members.

It is hoped that when the co-operative is installed in its new quarters it will take on fuller scope.

The sympathy of the American McAll Association goes out in fullest measure to M. and Mme Guex on the occasion of the death of Mme Guex's beloved sister, Mlle Jeanne Paul, on September 9th, following a long illness. For ten years Mlle Paul, despite failing health, had given herself to the work of the *Mission Populaire*, both at Pierre Levée and in the vacation colonies. She will be greatly missed not only in the family circle, but among the large group of children to whom, with Mme Guex, she had devoted herself for so long.

**EVIDENCES OF VITALITY**

The present moment in the McAll Mission might be described as The Building Era. Readers of the RECORD, in recent years, have found in its pages frequent accounts of building operations—reconstructions, new constructions, and plans afoot for more of both.

An enumeration, beginning with the erection of the handsome headquarters' building (1910-12), would cover twenty-five contracts. As this is written, the blow of the hammer and the scratch of the trowel are heard in Lille, St. Quentin and Nantes. A year ago a new dormitory was added to the Vacation Colony at *La Bernerie*. The old farm buildings of the Colony at Fondettes, near Tours, have been entirely remodeled, and the splendid old manor house at Châtillon—the Orphan Home—has been reconditioned throughout, carpenters and plasterers having converted the spacious attic into a shining white additional dormitory.

The labor shortage in France, coupled with the insistent demand for skilled workmen in the devastated area, makes building exasperatingly slow; nevertheless, the work goes on. At Roubaix, the Temperance Restaurant (the building also provides a home for the caretaker of the *Fraternité* and additional class-rooms) was opened in January last. At Lille, Pasteur Nick's new co-operative store—a godsend to the wives of the factory hands—will be completed during the year, releasing the space in *Le Rayon* now occupied by the store, for classrooms and an additional auditorium. The new home for Mlle Prevost-Brouillet's work at St. Quentin is receiving its polishing touches and that tireless, devoted woman will begin her winter among the otherwise abandoned souls of the "barrack" streets, in a plant perfectly adapted to her needs.

At Nantes, M. Chastand has taken advantage of the general confusion, attendant upon the erection of his latest addition, a three-story building, to reconstruct and redecorate the old house alongside in which he began his work nearly twenty years ago. A month before the November RECORD leaves the press, the new and renewed buildings which constitute the *frontage* of the Nantes *Fraternité* will be opened, a dozen or more new rooms—classrooms, bedrooms for the

nurses and assistants, offices, and a workmen's restaurant, double the original size, being thus added to the plant.

The Nantes *Fraternité*, as it stands today, is a record of unanticipated *growth*. But it is more than that—it is an illustration of the wisdom of adaptation and development *according to growth*. Starting with the modest little house on the street, today entirely remodeled and quadrupled in capacity, as above, there have been added an auditorium, with a seating capacity of 500; a gymnasium; a large Boy Scout room; a kindergarten; a dispensary; a communicants' chapel; a reading and discussion room; Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. assembly rooms; a half dozen bedrooms for assistants (it is hoped to multiply these until homeless young men and women may find shelter and sanctuary under the protection of *La Fraternité*); classrooms; a printing establishment and bureaus of administration. The playground in the suburb of Chatenay, inaugurated in July, is in the centre of a rapidly growing workmen's quarter to which the more aspiring of the wage-workers are emigrating to get away from their unsanitary "homes" within the town—"homes" associated with so many evil memories and companions, that it is difficult to keep to



THE PLAYGROUND ON INAUGURATION DAY

their new standards and hopes in the midst of them. At one end of the big playground one building has been already erected, and if M. Chastand's dreams come true, there will be at Chatenay, some day, an even more important centre than the present *Fraternité!*

Dr. Karl Reiland emphatically reminded the delegates to the annual meeting of the American McAll Association at Philadelphia, in May last, that all missionary effort is essentially aggressive! To stop going forward is to retreat! The foregoing story is a proof of the ever "forward look" of the *Mission Populaire*—"McAll"! Its aim and efforts are true to type—"essentially aggressive"!

I have been writing of the Mission's growth in the provinces. For long it has been felt that the work in Paris was not "keeping pace" with that outside. It remains, therefore, to speak of the Committee's hopes, in this respect, especially in view of the prophetic changes just now taking place in the French capital.

By order of the municipality hundreds of old, unsanitary tenements in certain sections of Paris—notably Belleville and Ménilmontant—are being razed and the families which occupy them evicted! So great is the housing shortage in Paris—so "impossible" the *rents*—that this leaves the *ouvriers* no choice but to migrate to the more open spaces beyond the walls. This migration, which had already begun when the war broke, has been greatly accelerated of late. Beyond all the gates of Paris, in particular to the north and east, one sees today new houses—new communities—springing up. The more ambitious are going as far as fifteen or twenty miles beyond the fortifications, where they may have not only homes, but good sized gardens as well. These "more ambitious" ones, who are thus starting life over for themselves and for their children, present a most difficult problem. Like their fellows, they have long since lost all interest in "The Church" and their Sundays will be spent in their gardens with their boys and girls. To tempt these disillusioned men from their flowers, their vegetables, their vines—to make them feel the lure, the need of faith in God—it is more than a "problem," it is a challenge of heroic proportions!



Three or four miles to the south of Paris, beyond the Porte d'Orléans and Montrouge, the municipality has recently made an experiment to care for the bodily needs of some of those it has been compelled to "evict" from Belleville and Ménilmontant. At Arcueil-Cachan it has erected two or three garden-cities (*cités-jardins*)—small, detached houses surrounded by tiny gardens. These houses are provided with running water and electricity.



IN ONE OF THE CITÉS-JARDINS AT ARCEUIL-CACHAN

In company with M. Guex and Pastor Bonifas, member of the Paris Committee and in charge of the Montrouge Church, I spent a morning at Arcueil-Cachan, more especially in one of these *cités-jardins* which has a population of 3000.

"*Voilà les abandonnés!*" said M. Guex. "Abandoned," they are! There is not a school, a doctor, or a priest in the place! The last would not be permitted to cross a threshold!

What is to become of these hundreds of thousands, "outside the city wall," who while seeking better things for themselves and their children, materially, are either totally indifferent to spiritual things or openly hostile? The fortifications (*la barrière*) are gradually coming down. In a few years these

workingmen's "suburbs" will form the outer zone of Paris—"the Paris of the future"—and will exert an incalculable influence upon its life.



WITHOUT SCHOOL, HOSPITAL OR  
CHURCH

As the McAll Committee has carried its investigations farther and farther into the conditions and possibilities involved in this stupendous "challenge," the more "stupendous" it has grown! Most of all has it become apparent that the "Building Fund" (to date but \$55,000) is *altogether inadequate* to any undertaking of significant proportions! They dare not "push out into the deep," until they are assured of a much larger fund. M. Guex's farewell injunction to me, on the eve of my leaving for home, is: "Continue to 'gather' the Building Fund!"

In the meantime, the *cité-jardin* at Arcueil-Cachan offers a field for a most promising experiment. So bitter is the anti-clerical feeling of the population, that it is felt it would

be unwise, at the beginning, to purchase ground and open a "Mission" hall, strictly so called. But in view of the total



POTENTIAL PATRIOTS—ARCEUIL-CACHAN

lack of school facilities; of the further fact that there is not a single physician within call, it has been thought that an "approach" might be made by means of a dispensary and trained nurse, to which and to whom mothers could bring their sick children, the nurse following up these "calls" by visiting in the people's homes. Once "confidence" was thus gained, classes would be started for these school-less ones, other organizations would follow, and it should not be long, thereafter, before a flourishing *Fraternité* resulted. Such, at least, is the Committee's hope, and, within sixty days, an accomplished and zealous woman, in the person of Mlle Foëx, will go to Arcueil

to make the acquaintance of the people and "test out" their mentality for the Committee.

Meanwhile, the old *faubourgs*—workingmen's quarters—within the walls, continue to present their problems. M. and Mme Drancourt have made themselves much beloved among the people to whom Mr. and Mrs. Greig ministered for forty years. The question of finding a better home for the work in the *Faubourg St. Antoine*, however, has proved a most difficult one. A search of two years has yielded nothing satisfactory, and the presence of other social and religious organizations in the quarter has gradually forced on the Committee the conviction that perhaps, while continuing the always interesting work of the *Faubourg*, it would accord better with the Mission's aims to start a new work in a yet more needy quarter.

With M. Guex I walked one morning through *La Villette*, the great sector of Paris to the north of the *Faubourg St. Antoine*. Here live and work hundreds of thousands of men and women almost as "abandoned" spiritually as the people of Arcueil!



AMONG LES ABANDONNÉS DE LA VILLETTE

A closer examination into conditions in this (spiritually) destitute "sector" (at the moment there is not a single evangelical agency there, save the tiny *Salle* in rue Tandou!) will be made shortly.

To "push out into the deep"! "At thy command we will let down the net." Such was the faith of the disciples by the shore of Galilee. "May we count on you," is the question asked by the Paris Committee, "if we make the venture?" After another summer of intimate "contacts" and "insights," with a more profound faith than ever in the purpose and aim of the Committee, I "relay" their eager "questions" to the American auxiliaries and friends of *La Mission Populaire*. "May they count on you" to put across their present projects on behalf of the *abandonnés* of Paris?

GEORGE T. BERRY

Paris, August 20th

#### INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP

HOPE H. COLGATE

The *S.S. La France* sailed in March for Havre. On board were two of us, friends, on our way to revisit the Protestant work in France, known throughout that country, as *La Mission Populaire Évangélique*—in England, Canada and the States as the McAll Mission.

Letters sent by the American Committee had assured us of a hearty and courteous welcome as soon as we arrived in Paris; so the telephone was kept busy making the appointments, which covered every hour of every day, for four weeks—the most interesting and profitable time we could well have spent on this important errand. The outstanding fact which these weeks revealed to both of us was, namely, that while in the past the friends of France have been sought and securely held by the great and efficient organization, the Roman Catholic Church—the Protestants have been pushed into the background. There are 700,000 of them, not well known and barely recognized by their own co-religionists from the States, for large numbers of the people who travel abroad are connected with American churches and six thousand Americans reside in Paris alone. The French whom they meet socially are in the main, Roman Catholics, as the Church draws its communicants in

large numbers from the aristocracy as well as from the peasant classes. The *bourgeois milieu* furnishes the liberal free thinkers and the Protestants.

To bring together the Protestants of France and the Protestants of America is the task especially adapted to the *Mission Populaire*—for on both sides of the Atlantic we have committees assisting the *Mission Populaire*, by showing to the friends of France how it is solving the problem of the moral and spiritual upbuilding of the children, men and women. In Paris the committee, composed of American and French women, will bring to the observation of our friends through the aid of their Liaison Officer and Secretary, Mme. Fabre, all the varied types of effective work carried on by the Mission and the Protestants in general. In this way they will enlarge the Americans' ideas of the devotion, the untiring energy, of this fine people, whose history is rich in faith—and whose works would be equal to its faith—if only some of the gifts of money given to France, could go into the coffers of the evangelical religious bodies, instead of into the treasury of Rome.

We urge all our friends who are interested in France, to follow the work done by the *Mission Populaire Evangélique* through the aid of the McAll Association and its Paris Liaison Committee.

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#### THE TRANSPLANTED "SALLE BONNE NOUVELLE"

We had some doubts in leaving the very old hall of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle and installing ourselves at 135 Boulevard Sebastopol. We were rather fearful about coming to the passage Lemoine. Would the passers-by see the hall from the boulevard and venture into this rather poorly-lighted passage, where there are three old steps to go down and four to mount after having crossed a court, to reach the hall?

But God's goodness shows itself always much more than our fears deserve. The new hall has been successful beyond our pitiful hopes.

Many people have come—the service of door-keeping has been well done—audiences are larger than at the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle. Moreover, while keeping all that was most worth while of the old we have won new listeners, decidedly

more interesting than those who came formerly simply to warm themselves.

Perhaps it is worth while to try to describe the appearance of the hall as seen from the platform. The speaker has before him the bulk of his audience, but some seat themselves at his left in the small side of the ell-shaped hall. There places himself the untidy old workman who comes on foot as far as from Père Lachaise and who has been climbing up the same distance to go home, every evening for many long years after a day of hard work. There is found the man who seems to sleep regularly every evening, but who says gravely when remonstrated with, "It is because I have poor eyes." It is also the corner chosen by the young people who come to laugh, but who soon become serious and often return even from the extremity of Paris.

Before him the speaker has the *habitués*, each in his chosen spot and woe to him who unconsciously takes the place of another.

Here is M. Louis, a convert of the hall who never fails to come; Mme B. who does not see well, which gives her a disagreeable expression, but who is sweet and good and learned to know her Saviour, thanks to *Salle Bonne Nouvelle*. At her side sits the little old woman who has always the appearance of peering under the chairs as if she feared to see a mouse. Invariably late comes the old, old maid who dresses in the fashion of 1830. At a little distance sits an old man, very deaf, a member of the Blue Cross who remembers Dr. McAll and treasures in his heart all the affectionate words and clasps of the hand given him by Dr. McAll and which helped him to find his Saviour.

Then you must meet Mme L., a street sweeper, with her fine old happy face. There is also D., who has attended the meetings since the first night the *Salle Bonne Nouvelle* was opened and who loves to recall it. What recollections could he not describe if only he had a ready pen! Formerly he was employed in a fine house and wore splendid livery, but times have changed, the war came, he has grown old. Now he is a poor little old figure, all shriveled up but always neatly clad in spite of the fact that he earns just enough to keep him

from starving by selling shoe laces in the streets. Twice a week he "keeps the door" with much zeal; very happy to be working in the Mission and often asking anxiously, "Is M. the director satisfied with me?"

Next is the Japanese—who cannot be young although Japanese never seem to be old—who comes regularly and listens attentively. We must not forget the man who sings out of tune. He does not know all the hymns, fortunately, but beware of those he does, for he sings with all his heart and all the strength of his powerful lungs and absolutely out of key. When the leader of the meeting and his assistant cannot sing loudly, the result is disastrous! But the poor man finds such joy in singing that one does not know how to find a way of stopping him!

You will observe also in the hall educated men, foreign students, even Czecho-Slovakians; a distinguished Hungarian came for some time; a Russian who speaks seven languages has attended irregularly for years; a Pole and others whose nationality is unknown. Spiritualists, Theosophists, Christian Scientists, infidels, all are found in the Sebastopol audience—and it is an audience quickly moved and which greatly interests the speaker. Sometimes a soldier enters and we recall that blacksmith from the mountains, led to Christ by a Bible received at *Bonne Nouvelle*. It is perhaps thirty years now since he was in garrison at Paris—but he has since led to Christ a good proportion of the people of his village. Still the most interesting group is that formed by the *habitués* who cannot do without the spiritual food which has become indispensable to them since they found it in our hall.

At times we have unexpected visitors. One evening an English lady and gentleman accepted the invitation distributed on the boulevard at the entrance to the Passage and entered the hall. They listened with evident interest and at the close questioned the organist. On learning that they were in a McAll hall they were much pleased, for they were contributors to the English auxiliary. During all their sojourn in the capital they returned frequently to the meetings.

A last word, or rather a question that is often asked—do we have results at Boulevard Sebastopol? Certainly, but



we shall know them later when God reveals them. It has sometimes been that we have learned the results of the meetings at *Bonne Nouvelle* after many years. God does not ask us to concern ourselves with results but to sow.

To sow, it is indeed that which *La Mission Populaire* is striving to do as well as it can at the Boulevard Sebastopol, as it has done on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle for more than forty years.

E. DE G.

### THE INAUGURATION OF THE PLAYGROUND AT NANTES

EMMANUEL CHASTAND

The 19th of July was a fête day for the members of the Nantes *Fraternité* and particularly a day of joy for the youth of the *Foyer du Peuple*.

The playground which was inaugurated is but a ten minutes walk from the *Fraternité* in a newly built section of workingmen's houses. Paths have been laid out which wind around the various open spaces reserved for sports and amusements. Numerous trees will give agreeable shade and make this playground an oasis of green, a place of relaxation and



OPENING DAY AT THE PLAYGROUND

recreation for all the surrounding population. It is the only open space where the mothers of the neighborhood can find air, shade, flowers and room for games for their babies. It is planned to have the playground open to the public every day.

The inauguration took place in the afternoon with Mr. Berry presiding and Mrs. Miller and Miss Carmichael representing the American friends of the Mission. A huge tent had been erected, from which floated the French and American flags. The day was a new indication of Franco-American friendship, of that deep-rooted friendship which political intrigues will never succeed in lessening between our two peoples. It is a new proof of the faithful affection of American Christians for our country which has such need of Christ. Thus when Mr. Berry in turning over the playground to the youth of the *Fraternité*, spoke of Franco-American friendship, loud applause greeted his remarks. He expressed the wish that this new acquisition might help to complete the work carried on by the *Fraternité* in adding healthy bodies to healthy souls.

M. Chastand answered by assuring him of the deep gratitude of all and begging him to interpret it to the American auxiliaries.



BOY SCOUTS OF NANTES

What a pleasure it was to see the young people take possession of the different sports; tennis, volley-ball, swings, ball, track races, mast-climbing, etc.



THE FRATERNITÉ BAND

The *Fraternité* Band added to the enjoyment by giving an attractive program.

A splendid day! Hundreds thronged the playground. Many made that day a fuller acquaintance with the *Fraternité*. Certainly new friends will have been led to us. Since the day of the inauguration, four young men have sought admission to our Boy Scouts troop.

All this will aid the cause of the Gospel. The playground is the modern means of which Jesus makes use through his followers to give joy to the little ones whom formerly He loved to gather round him and bless.

Let us thank Him. Let us also thank those who give that He may be made known and loved.

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The playground at Nantes will be looked after by a household of working men, members of the *Fraternité*, who are lodged in a simple little house on the lot. In addition there is a covered court yard which serves as shelter for the children on rainy days.

## EXTRACTS FROM M. GUEX'S ANNUAL REPORT

There are those who think, as does one of the Mission's collaborators, "That the era of extensive evangelism seems to be closed for the moment." That this is true of *extensive* evangelism—that is to say very large and widely extended work—is but too evident. More than ever our efforts beat against a veritable wall of indifference strongly supported—which need not surprise us—by immorality, the moral unconsciousness which is one of the saddest consequences of the war. We struggle equally, as we more and more clearly see, against thoroughly organized enterprises of a militant Catholicism, and a laity that is none the less set to conquer our people. There are on all sides "patronages" being opened of which the many attractions are often superior to those we can offer. There are free performances of the "movies," gymnastics or of music, enrollment of the children into companies with trumpets and drums; the sending of them to a preventorium or a sanatorium when necessary or to a vacation colony in summer. Nothing is lacking to these patronages or rather to the children attracted to them. Thus it is not surprising that the time is past when it suffices to distribute picture cards to the children playing in the streets to gather 350 in the too-crowded hall of the *Faubourg St. Antoine*, as also has passed the time when it was only necessary to open the door of some poorly-lit shop to draw in those butterflys of the night who are in our great cities, the destitute night wanderers. There are too many pleasure places, too many luxurious cafés dazzling with their lights.

The *Mission Populaire* has been an originator in many enterprises, notably those of the popular hall, the chapel boats, Thursday Schools and the Boy Scouts. It has pointed out what can be done for the moral and material welfare of adults and children and, in the paths where it has led, others have followed. Catholic churches, Protestant churches, municipalities, lay schools, which often with much greater resources, go farther and do better and now the competition is redoubtable. It is for that reason that our evangelistic meetings attract, as a rule, but limited audiences unless one has recourse to lantern

slides or moving pictures to serve as bait and our Thursday and Sunday-schools are attended by fewer children.

Is it necessary then to seek another "formula" for evangelism, which is the term used by a veteran in evangelistic work who declares, "The formula for evangelism has not yet been found"? That may be so and if it should be that some new McAll shall point it out to us—this formula—we shall try it at once.

That is not to say that we ought to be discouraged or above all, under the pretext of doing as well or better than others, to lose sight of the fact that whatever method we employ, whatever means we use, the real aim of evangelism, in every case that of *La Mission Populaire*, is not to make itself heard nor to gather the greatest numbers; it is the conversion of the few, of the small number who as always, are willing to let themselves be saved by Jesus Christ. And I affirm, with many proofs in hand, that for him who looks to this end, actual discouragement is not possible, for the era of *intensive* evangelization has not ended. It will never be while Jesus Christ is able to save souls and transform lives; to make children of God out of lost sinners—and that time will never come.

\* \* \* \* \*

The evangelization of Brittany pre-occupies us, as it does many others. M. Scarabin writes, "It appears that after the several opportunities that have been given us to try it out, the hour has struck in Brittany to cast the net into deep water." M. Scarabin tells of the "casting of the net" which he with some friends has made in the fairs and markets. He has been able, speaking from a cart, to read and comment on the Gospel, to sell and distribute Gospels and religious journals in the midst of silent, attentive peasants without any discordant note being heard. "If it had not been," he said, "for the Breton tongue and dress we might have thought ourselves at a meeting in Hyde Park in London rather than at the heart of Brittany." M. Scarabin even goes to the length of saying that he has a clear "vision of a Brittany that is stirring and that in the measure that it has the opportunity to meet the Gospel or the friends of the Gospel it will rise to inform itself of the things of God, to which it has always held. The Breton who

informs himself of the Gospel! We repeat it, the Master is passing by!"

The future promises that it will be—by the passing of the Master—a Brittany like Zacheus who opened his house to Jesus, and to whom salvation entered with Jesus. For today we testify that it is not in vain that the Master has passed and that He has dwelt in all our works where is practiced intensive evangelistic work—I promised you proofs—these are some of them.

"Already the harvest has come," writes M. Chastand. "Families are built up in God. What a difference when one passes successively from one home where faith has not yet taken root to that where the Master is loved and served. *Here* a sort of pall covers people and things. *There*, happy countenances bear witness to the action of God's spirit. It is perhaps the same house which is the object of the miracle, in an instant of which the Gospels speak, when they narrate certain miracles wrought by the Saviour. In an instant I have seen, even lately, by the conversion of a father of a family the household pass from tears to joy."

The same word of harvest is told again by the pen of M. Nick. "One would be astonished and filled with enthusiasm if one could know in detail all the spiritual flowering which is the harvest" and our friend insists rightly on the large share in a work like that of the *Foyer* at Lille, not only of the collaborators, but of all those who live the life that they have received from the Saviour. "A work," he says, "is the result of the persevering efforts, devotion and prayers of the many. That boy of fifteen, who, notwithstanding his family's indifference, attends the meetings regularly does not know what encouragement he is to his pastor and to many young people. And M. Nick, always so restrained in his assertions, states again, "What would strike a person who was present at our first meetings in Fives and came now to the *Foyer* would be how much the social level had been raised. That is inevitable. It is a result of the Gospel which develops in every way, on the condition that prosperity does not harden the heart."

**PERSONALLY CONDUCTED A LA McALL**

For the average American traveler in Europe there is no place easier to see than Paris and nothing harder to see than the French and the really significant phases of French life. Hence when we faced the usual crowded schedule of a short visit to the city—full days of palaces, galleries, monuments and churches—we longed to have someone put us in touch with some French men and women whose personalities and work would illuminate for us the human side of the Paris of today. Then came a fortunate meeting with Mr. Berry, at the friendly American Church and before we knew it we were being whisked about those marvelous boulevards under his capable guidance for a rare afternoon that gave us just the opportunities we had been looking for. The rewards of church attendance were never more obvious! It is really dangerous to attempt to tell about the pleasure and profit of that experience. If many travelers came to realize what an advantage it would be to them to devote some of their time to visiting the Mission centers, the McAll staff would soon have to turn itself into a tourist agency and do nothing else but handle the demand for its personally conducted tours.

The first point of call was the *Salle Centrale* with its splendid equipment for religious education, community work, recreation, and worship. Even from a glimpse of it on a summer Sunday afternoon when there were only a few groups of boys and girls about playing games and attending classes, one could realize what such a plant must mean to that section of Paris and what fine spiritual influences are radiating from its general offices to other parts of France.

Then came a visit to *La Bienvenue*, and with it the rare privilege of a conversation with Pastor Merle d'Aubigné. What finer type of Christian gentleman could we have met anywhere! It was a delight to see him with a group of little children about him for their Scripture lesson. A short visit to *La Bienvenue* is worth while, but it is tantalizing. One can see at a glance that a variety of interesting and helpful activities centers here, and one craves the opportunity to see them all. On this particular afternoon one of the Reformed churches in the neighborhood was holding a tea and sale of

work in the garden. Another opportunity to see still another side of French life! Pastor d'Aubigné introduced us to some of the guests and then joined us at tea. His penetrating observations on conditions in France, and his helpful answers to our questions about his work made that an hour long to be remembered. Our wonder at the wide program of the Center grew as he told us of the latest development—the use of one of the small buildings on the property for a work that is probably unique in Christendom. Here there has been started a Mission for the Kabyle factory employes, immigrants from the French possessions in northern Africa, who have settled in large numbers in Paris in recent years. They are one of the strange Moslem peoples that have been singularly difficult of access in their home land. One of them having been won to Christianity through the personal friendship of a missionary is now attempting the heroic task of reaching his fellows in the great colony of them that has grown up in the district south of *La Bienvenue*. Thus Pastor d'Aubigné and his colleagues are touching the frontiers of the Kingdom as well as providing a center of true Christian service and training for their immediate neighbors.

Surely it had been a "human" afternoon, and Paris would always mean to us something vastly more important than a network of fascinating boulevards and piles of magnificent architecture. We had seen running through it the highways of God, and in the humble surroundings of *La Bienvenue* we felt that we had found one of the palaces of the King.

FRANKLIN D. COGSWELL, *Secretary*  
*Missionary Education Movement*  
150 Fifth Avenue, New York

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### MOTHERS' DAY

(*La Journée des Mamans*)

MRS. THEODORE VERNON BOYNTON

As we drove up to the Mission's *Salle Centrale*, 1 Rue Pierre-Levée, a crowd of mothers greeted us at the doorway and Mlle Savary escorted us to the upper room where was a stage and preparations made for the children to entertain "*Les Mamans*." It was their day!



Mlle Lorriaux, daughter of the director of the Central Hall, began the program by giving us some music on a piano that had seen better days—but she played so well we forgot the age of the instrument!

Then the fun began. "*Les Petites*," the little children, gave us songs in chorus and acted them as only French children can; some holding their dolls in their arms and others rocking them in cradles. They seemed to thoroughly forget themselves in their enjoyment.

The young men presented a one act play—"The Stradivarius." It was very well done—most amusing, and the mothers who filled the *Salle* were good *claqueurs* and appeared most enthusiastic over the young actors.

M. Lorriaux encourages these happy afternoons which bring sunshine to so many.

My mind went back to the dedication of this hall in 1912, when a French Senator spoke, saying how necessary such a building was in that locality. The *Salle* has been newly painted and looks very cheerful and attractive.

The afternoon ended with the distribution of chocolate and cake and the children were awarded prizes for their work in embroidery and basket making, which was on exhibition.

Mlle Savary takes a deep interest in these waifs and often we saw a tear well up in her sympathetic brown eyes as she looked at them—no doubt wondering what their future would be.

So ended our afternoon and I felt what good work was being done in that section of Paris—near the Place de la République—where formerly the children had no place in which to play or to pray.

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### COMITÉ DE SECOURS

Mrs. James C. Colgate, National Director  
270 Park Avenue, New York City

### ELIZABETH DEPOT

Mrs. David M. Miller, Secretary

Contributions of<sup>1</sup> Clothing, Food, etc., Should Be Sent to  
907 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Correspondence Should Be Addressed to  
1037 East Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

**RELIEF NEEDS AS THREE OFFICERS SEE THEM**

Bennington, Vermont

DEAR FRIENDS:

During the year 1924-25, thirty-six cases, valued at \$7845, were sent to our *Vestiaire*.

We found this spring that the need for clothes in St. Quentin and in many parts of the war zone is still imperative. Winter cold has no ameliorations—there are no wood stoves or furnace fires in the homes of the poor. There is little wood, and coal prices are prohibitive to the peasant refugees. Warm underwear and warm outside garments for the children, men and women are in great demand.

The Christmas toys are anticipated by hundreds of our little children. Don't forget our special privilege—your own joy.

Faithfully yours,

HOPE H. COLGATE

**THE DIRECTOR OF THE VESTIAIRE ASKS CONTINUANCE**

Mme. Vachon writes: "As we look back over the past year, we think with profound gratitude of the friends who have such a sincere and lasting affection for the suffering and the 'disinherited in life.' For if the war is behind us the misery is always here. The cost of living mounts higher day by day, and numerous are the cases of distress that are brought to us. Ah! Let me say 'thank you' in the name of all the children you have helped, and the aged ones to whom you have given back again the joy of living. Thank you for the past, thank you also for the future—for I am certain you will have the desire at heart, to continue with your beautiful task."

**THE SECRETARY OF SHIPMENTS GLIMPSES THE JOY  
AT "THE OTHER END" OF THE BOXES**

"It was at the close of the Friday afternoon prayer meeting that we first met the McAll workers in Paris, and they were so generous in their expressions of gratitude for what the *Comité de Secours* had done, that we were quite overwhelmed and wished that other members might have been with us to share the thanks. One woman held our hands while she kept repeating: *Merci, beaucoup, beaucoup, beaucoup*

*merci!* All these gracious words we have treasured like a box of precious ointment and have carried them across the restless waters that roll between the beautiful land of France and our own America.

“After drinking the usual cup of tea, we adjourned to the *Vestiaire*, and here the Secretary was able to identify certain articles as having been contributed by such or such an Auxiliary, and one of the workers remarked: ‘How could we ever have done the work without the gifts of food and clothing!’

“Like the friends of Dorcas, they showed us the ‘coats and garments’ made by the French women out of material we had sent. Those who are able, give their time and labor, others are paid for their work.

“Clothing for two needy cases was given out, while we were there. First, nightshirts for a boy who with his parents and five other children, had come to Paris from the devastated territory. The father and two children had already passed away, and the impression seemed to be that this boy could not live much longer. The second case was that of a woman over eighty years of age, who has to support herself. She earns enough to provide food and shelter, but there is no margin for clothing. One of the grey outing flannel jackets and skirt to match went to her, and although she is a large woman, the worker said the articles were of such generous proportions that they would be big enough, and that the gift would bring much happiness.

“Our next contact with the contents of the cases shipped from the Elizabeth Depot, was at St. Quentin, in Mlle Prevost-Brouillet’s Thursday school. After our relation to said cases had been explained several children wearing garments that had been sent in them, arose as exhibits, while one little fellow sitting on the front bench, tugged at a pair of brown corduroy trousers to call our attention to the fact that he, too, had imported clothing. When this same little lad stood up, we regretted to notice that the trousers had already been patched and that he would soon be in need of another pair. We tried to run over in our mind the contents of the shipment that had not yet been delivered, to recall if the necessary corduroys were on the way.

"It was here at St. Quentin that we saw the deepest poverty. We called on two families living in the barracks erected by the Government. In one, we found the father paralyzed from his waist down, but bravely and cheerfully trying to help support the family by wood carving. In the other, the grandmother was doing the housework and taking care of a young infant. When Mlle Prevost-Brouillet asked for men's shirts—no matter how much worn—we felt condemned for discarding some that we thought were not worth the expense of forwarding. These shirts, she explained, are in great demand to use as shrouds, for the poor cannot spare to the dead anything that may be of use to the living.

"Our arrival at *La Bernerie* was greeted by a group of thirty-six happy children, all of whom had shaken hands with us before we reached the front door. Here again, we recognized sweaters, dresses, blouses, aprons and other articles that had passed through the Relief Depot, and the little girl



WEARING SOME OF THE RELIEF GARMENTS

Germaine\* was made very glad by the presentation of a scrap-book made expressly for her by a boy in Elizabeth who had heard her story.



GERMAINE ENJOYS HER SCRAPBOOK

“Even the wooden cases serve their purpose, being in considerable demand for use as cupboards after a couple of shelves have been added. At Nantes, we discovered the familiar stencilled words: ‘*Mission-Populaire*’ on the upright of a table built into one of the rooms, and we knew whence that board had come. And everywhere and always we heard the words: “*Merci, beaucoup, beaucoup, beaucoup merci!*” and we have treasured them like a box of precious ointment, brought across the waters from France, and here in our own America opened, that the fragrance thus released may be wafted to everyone who has in any way furthered the relief work.”

JULIA C. MILLER

The many friends of Madame Roustain will rejoice to learn of her rapid convalescence from a dangerous operation and that she has taken up again her “mother’s” *métier* with all the old enthusiasm and with a new vigor that is almost unbelievable.

\*“Germaine,” the poor little hunch-back immortalized by Mrs. Kelly in spoken and written story, has passed three summers at *La Bernerie*, learning to play and smile and growing stronger all the time.

**WITH THE JUNIORS**

by

GERTRUDE V. QUICK

The annual convention in Philadelphia, last May, marked a conspicuous milestone for the Juniors. We had very few representatives present, but all of us who were there were so dissatisfied with our actual accomplishments as compared with our possibilities, that we determined to take some immediate action. We decided that our first step should be the creation of a strong, central organization, to which end we chose representatives to meet in New York City, the 26th of May, with Miss Gene Simmonds as Chairman.

Mrs. Colgate very kindly offered her home, so the representatives met there. The result of this meeting was the forming of the National Junior Committee, to act as an inspirational center and clearing house for all the Junior auxiliaries. The following chairmen were chosen:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1— <i>Executive Committee</i>  | Miss Gene Simmonds<br>Calvary Parish House<br>104 E. 22d St., N. Y. C. |
| 2— <i>Extension Committee</i><br>(New groups, boarding<br>schools and colleges)  | Miss Simmonds  |
| 3— <i>Sunday-schools</i><br>(Young people's work,<br>churches, etc.)   | Miss Ona V. Hamsley<br>241 79th St.<br>Brooklyn, N. Y.                 |
| 4— <i>Program</i>  | Miss Gertrude Quick<br>4023 Pine Street<br>Philadelphia, Pa.           |
| 5— <i>Publicity</i><br>(Including all general<br>Junior data, Junior Leaf-<br>lets, McALL RECORD,<br>Newspaper Clip Sheets,<br>etc.) | Miss Helen Stephenson<br>610 Central Avenue<br>Plainfield, N. J.       |

- 6—*Fram* Mrs. H. W. Le Boutillier  
(Fr-for France) Drexel Hill, Pa.  
(Am-for America)  
Children's Auxiliaries
- 7—*Sewing and Patterns* Mrs. K. M. Searle  
80 Adams Street  
New Britain, Conn.

As many of these chairmen as possible are to meet monthly in New York, and we would also like to have any officers or members of the various Junior Auxiliaries meet with us so that we can all keep in the closest possible touch and be the greatest mutual stimulus. We are planning to have our first fall Committee meeting (about) the 19th of October, in Calvary Parish House, 104 E. 22d Street.

A natural lull occurred in the activities of the new Committee during the summer, but even at that, the various chairmen have been busy planning for fall so that we can start in accomplishing things as soon as possible. The Program chairman sent out a letter to each Junior President, outlining a tentative course of action for the coming year which her subcommittee had drawn up (subject to adaptation by the different auxiliaries), and including various bits of information. Each auxiliary is to send a monthly report of its activities and progress, to the Program chairman, including any and all questions relative to plans, programs, etc., and each, in turn, will be sent a monthly summary of the other auxiliaries' reports. There will also be a monthly letter from France, which will be sent out by the Publicity chairman.

We have instituted a new era for the Junior McAll and have undertaken a great responsibility to make the success of our endeavors measure up to our hopes and ideals, but at least we have started in upon our course with high hearts and much faith.

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The young pastor, Léon James, to whom pastor Nick's daughter, Jeanne, was married in May, has just received an appointment as associate professor of philosophy in the Alsatian School in rue d'Assas, Paris.

## HOME DEPARTMENT

**Legacies**

During the summer the Association received legacies from two loyal friends of the Mission who thus provided after they had passed on for the continuance of their support. From Miss Emily V. Appold, of Baltimore, a legacy of \$2000 was received and from Miss Ida Louise Leete, of New Haven, \$1000.

**The Christmas Cards**

The Christmas card this year will be very distinctive and charming, carried out from an illustration done especially for the McAll Association by Laura L. Rossé, a well-known advertiser and poster artist. It represents a smiling little French girl with her doll, waving a chubby hand in greeting, with an old picturesque French street behind her, and showing the hanging sign and doorway of the *Mission Populaire* at her side. This picture gives a thoroughly French effect, and is in the glad mood of Christmas tide.

The accompanying verse on the card, so lovely in feeling and expression, is by Theodosia Garrison. It reads as follows:

“On Christmas Day the little Lord  
Comes as our guest to hearth and board  
To share with children everywhere  
Their Christmas happiness and fare  
And whoso makes a child rejoice  
Shall know His face and hear His voice.”

The whole makes a card which will give pleasure both to sender and recipient.

**A New Pamphlet**

“Our Debt to France”—a collection of stories of the Christmas fêtes held in our Halls, has been edited and a foreword written by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody. It is fully illustrated and sells for 15 cents a copy. An edition of 5000 has been printed and will be on sale at the Bureau in Philadelphia or the New York offices. Every Auxiliary and McAll center should have a supply on hand for sale.



**New Pictures** As usual, the Field Secretary has brought home from France a new lot of photographs which will be added to his beautiful lantern slide collection. There have also been received from M. Chastand, of Nantes, a couple of reels of motion pictures, showing some of the activities of the children who attended the *Fraternité*, in particular the Boy Scouts en route and in camp and some of the smaller children at the beach at *La Bernerie*, M. Chastand's vacation colony. The reels would add interest at some McAll gatherings and the Field Secretary always holds himself in readiness to respond to invitations to show his latest slides. Applications may be made to him at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**The Pittsburgh Juniors at Work** The Pittsburgh Juniors (new) raised \$235 at a fair given in one of the private schools and sent this money to the Board to be used for Vacation Colonies.

**The Presidents' Conference** The Presidents' Conference will be held at the New York Bible House, 5 East 48th St., on Friday, November 13th; the morning session beginning at 10.30 and the conference closing at 4.

**Mary K. Stevens** In the death, in July, of Miss Stevens, the Springfield Auxiliary has lost a loyal and devoted president and the Association a steadfast friend.

For the past ten years, though a constant sufferer from physical infirmity, Miss Stevens never faltered in her interest and zeal on behalf of McAll.

Scores of orphan boys and girls in France have been kept warm and well through her initiative in relief work.

An old-fashioned Christian, her devotional spirit was the fountain of her love for all those to whose need she could minister. "Her works do follow her."

The sympathy of the Association goes out to the members of the Springfield Auxiliary, with the confidence that the vacant presidency will soon be filled by someone who will feel the weight and inspiration of Miss Stevens' mantle, and continue her work.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION FROM  
AUXILIARIES AND CHURCHES

April 8—October 8, 1925—\$46,970.00

MASSACHUSETTS, \$695.00		PENNSYLVANIA, \$29,070.21	
Boston Auxiliary .....	\$249 00	Athens .....	\$36 00
Northampton Auxiliary .....	36 00	Chester Auxiliary .....	144 00
Pittsfield Auxiliary .....	249 00	Dixmont .....	75 00
Salem .....	125 00	Easton Auxiliary .....	215 00
Springfield Auxiliary .....	36 00	French History Club .....	36 00
CONNECTICUT, \$3,310.51		Grays Landing .....	2 50
Hartford Auxiliary .....	\$1,402 00	Philadelphia Auxiliary .....	2,709 71
Hartford Junior Auxiliary ..	54 00	Philadelphia .....	36 00
New Britain Auxiliary .....	25 00	Pittsburgh Auxiliary .....	280 00
New Haven Auxiliary .....	586 00	Pittsburgh .....	25,000 00
Legacy, Miss Ida Louise Leete	1,000 00	Pittsburgh Junior Auxiliary..	235 00
Norwich Auxiliary .....	182 51	Sewickley Auxiliary .....	180 00
Windsor .....	61 00	Wilkes-Barre Auxiliary .....	120 00
NEW YORK, \$6,826.03		Williamsport .....	1 00
Albany Auxiliary .....	\$51 00	MARYLAND, \$2,330.50	
Brooklyn Auxiliary .....	265 00	Baltimore Auxiliary .....	\$430 50
Brooklyn Junior Auxiliary ..	72 00	Legacy, Miss Emily V. R.	
Buffalo Auxiliary .....	736 50	Appold .....	1,900 00
Buffalo Junior Auxiliary .....	336 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$780.75	
Dunkirk .....	36 00	Washington Auxiliary .....	\$780 75
Ithaca Circle .....	117 00	OHIO, \$548.00	
New York Auxiliary .....	4,172 10	Cincinnati .....	\$500 00
Balance Legacy, Mrs. Ammie P.		Cleveland .....	30 00
Ledoux .....	75 93	Dayton .....	18 00
Rochester Auxiliary .....	356 50	ILLINOIS, \$387.00	
Scarsdale .....	36 00	Chicago .....	\$351 00
Syracuse .....	181 00	Hubbard Woods .....	36 00
Troy Auxiliary .....	319 00	MICHIGAN, \$185.00	
Utica .....	72 00	Detroit Auxiliary .....	\$100 00
NEW JERSEY, \$2,714.00		Grand Rapids .....	85 00
Belvidere Auxiliary .....	\$54 00	IOWA, \$5.00	
Bloomfield .....	25 00	Cedar Rapids .....	\$5 00
Elizabeth Auxiliary .....	125 00	DELAWARE, \$73.00	
Englewood .....	110 00	Wilmington Auxiliary .....	\$73 00
Haddonfield .....	36 00	Adelaide M. Smuller Circle of	
Montclair Auxiliary .....	806 50	Memory .....	\$25 00
Morristown .....	72 00	Per Sale of Christmas Cards.	10 00
Newark Auxiliary .....	244 00	Sunday School Evangelical	
Orange Auxiliary .....	791 75	French Church, New York	10 00
Orange Junior Auxiliary .....	18 00		
Plainfield Auxiliary .....	285 75		
Princeton Circle .....	136 00		
Trenton Auxiliary .....	10 00		

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR REAL ESTATE

I do give and devise to the American McAll Association the following described property.

FORM OF BEQUEST FOR PERSONAL ESTATE

I do give, devise and bequeath to the American McAll Association the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

# THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION

## OFFICERS

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Amiens, 52 Rue des Archers.....	REVS. BRUCE and ALIZON
Desvres, Rue Jean Jaurès.....	M. BROCHET
Fives-Lille, 165 and 331 Rue Pierre Legrand....	REV. HENRI NICK
Lagny-sur-Marne, 9 Rue St. Denis.....	REV. MICHAELI
Lourches .....	REV. FARELLY
Marseilles, 40 Quai du Port; 35 Boulevard Vauban; 10 Rue Bernard.....	REVS. BIAU and VAUTRIN
Chemin de l'Argile.....	REV. J. KALTENBACH
Nantes, 5 Rue Amiral du Chaffault.....	M. E. CHASTAND
Nemours, 7 Rue du docteur Dumée.....	REV. A. LIOTARD
Nice, 12 Avenue Borriglione.....	M. ARNOLD MALAN
Roubaix, 123 Boulevard de Belfort.....	REV. ROBERT FERRET
Rouen, 183 Rue Saint Julien.....	REV. MAURICE LAFON
Saint-Brieuc, Le Légué.....	REV. SCARABIN
Saint-Etienne, Rue de la République.....	M. HUGUET
Saint-Quentin, Rue Cambrai 10.....	M. H. LADOR
" Rue Cronstadt 45.....	Mlle PREVOST-BROUILLET

## MISSION BOATS

<i>La Bonne Nouvelle</i> .....	M. L. DAUTRY
<i>Le Bon Messager</i> .....	M. CHOLLET

## MOVABLE HALLS AT

Bicêtre and St.-Nazaire

## VACATION COLONIES

<i>La Bernerie</i> (Loire Inf.)	<i>Les Vallées</i> (Indre-et-Loire)
<i>Châtillon-sur-Seine</i> (Côte-d'Or)	<i>La Rayée</i> (Vosges)

## HEADQUARTERS OF THE MISSION

1 Rue Pierre Levée (Avenue de la République)